USDA Rural Development

Committed to the future of rural communities.

2008

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ARKANSAS

EARTH DAY 2008

Town of Pyatt

Loan:	**$ 1,000,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 1,060,000.00**
State:	**$ 4,300,000.00**
Applicant:	**$ 45,000.00**
Total Water:	**$ 6,405,000.00**
Congressman:	John Bozeman, 3rd Congressional District
Senators:	Blanche Lincoln
	Mark Pryor

Outline of Need

The small Town of Pyatt in Marion County, AR has, for years, operated a water system that serves 90 users in the Town. Their current well was constructed in 1975. Pyatt and Marion County Officials have been working on a project to bring a safer more dependable supply of water to the Town as well as to serve an additional 300 users in rural Marion County. These 300 users are now served by a shallow well that has a high failure rate due to fecal coliform contamination from septic tank systems in the area. They are also affected by drought conditions that often affect the Ozark Mountains in Arkansas.

The Ozark Mountain School System at Everton, AR (formerly the Bruno-Pyatt Public School System) serves around 300 students. This school system will benefit from the water project, as they are now served by an individual shallow well.

How Rural Development Helped

Approximately 5 years ago, the Town of Pyatt retained an engineer and commissioned the preparation of a preliminary engineering report to study the need for water for the area. In 2004, they contacted USDA/Rural Development along with the Arkansas Natural Resource Commission (ANRC) for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of extending water lines to serve the 300 residences in the area, the school at Everton, and the Town of Pyatt. The water lines will consist of approximately 71,000 feet of 8-inch water line, 72,000 feet of 6-inch water line, 143,000 feet of 4-inch water line, 138,000 feet of 3-inch water line, and 42,000 feet of 2-inch water line. The improvements will also consist of two booster pump stations, two 80,000 gallon water storage tanks and one 50,000 gallon water storage tank. The project will also bring a more dependable supply of water to the 90 existing residences and businesses in Pyatt.

This project was brought to the forefront in 2007 to receive funding from USDA/Rural Development and ANRC. It is an expensive project due to the rocky and hilly terrain that exists in Marion County. With the help of both agencies and the local officials, it now looks like this project will be brought to fruition.

The Results

When this project is complete, Pyatt and the rural residents in this part of Marion County will have a safe, dependable supply of potable water.

ALASKA

EARTH DAY 2008

Threshold Services, Inc.

Loan:	**$ 348,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 41,750.00**
Other:	**$ 4,000.00 (applicant contribution)**
Total Solid Waste:	**$ 393,750.00**
Congressman:	Don Young, 01
Senators:	Ted Stevens
	Lisa Murkowski

Outline of Need

For the past 30 months, Threshold Services, Inc. has housed their recycling operations in the facility they propose to purchase. The facility has a loading dock which gives them the ability to load Horizon vans, which is the method by which they move recycled products off Kodiak Island. The equipment within the facility has been configured by the plant manager to enable them to bale recyclable material, store it out of the weather, and load vans. After researching the local real estate market, it was determined that the current location is the best place for drop off and the best configuration to efficiently process the product. With local contracts from the Kodiak Island Borough and Coast Guard, Threshold Services helps keep a large amount of solid waste out of the landfill. In addition to the recycling efforts, Threshold Service's primary goal is to develop work opportunities for Kodiak's disabled citizens.

How Rural Development Helped

Threshold Services, Inc. contacted USDA Rural Development for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of purchasing and improving the facility located at 380 Von Scheele Way in Kodiak, AK. Improvements to the facility will consist of completing an ADA review/upgrade, repairing the roof, renovating the electrical system, re-working the loading dock, improvements to the stairs, and installation of new overhead and exterior doors.

The Results

When this project is complete, Threshold Services, Inc. will have a permanent location for their recycling center. They will continue to help reduce the amount of solid waste that is put into the Kodiak Island Borough landfill.

ALABAMA

EARTH DAY 2008

Town Of Somerville

Loan:	**$ 1,000,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 2,702,000.00**
Town Contribution:	**$ 40,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 3,742,000.00**
Congressman:	Bud Cramer, 5th District
Senators:	Richard C. Shelby
	Jeff Sessions

Outline of Need

The Town of Somerville, located in north Alabama just south of the Tennessee River, lies on a soil bed that is classified as "very limited" for septic tank disposal systems. As a result, residential septic system failures are very frequent and expensive to remedy. Commercial growth is severely restricted by the Town's inability to properly handle and dispose of wastewater. The Town has 233 residential and 31 non-residential structures (churches, stores, municipal buildings). In order for the Town to prosper and provide a sanitary living environment, Town officials recognized the need to construct a public sewer system. However, the high cost of construction and typical rates and terms offered by commercial lenders made the project economically infeasible.

How Rural Development Helped

The engineering firm of Ladd Environmental Consultants, Inc. was hired by Somerville to design a solution for the Town's wastewater problems. Because of prior experience with USDA Rural Development, the engineers at Ladd recommended the Town officials apply for financing through the agency. Rural Development was able to develop a package of loan and grant assistance that allowed the Town to construct a low pressure sewer collection system with affordable user rates. The wastewater will be pumped to the nearby Town of Priceville for treatment at their existing facility.

The Results

The Town of Somerville will be able to provide its citizens with reliable and safe sewage collection and disposal at affordable rates. Commercial development will no longer be hampered by inadequate wastewater treatment. The Town of Priceville will benefit by using its surplus treatment capacity to generate additional operating capital.

CALIFORNIA

EARTH DAY 2008

City of San Joaquin

Loan:	**$ 4,122,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 2,000,000.00**
Other:	**$ 2,000,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 8,122,000.00**
Congressman:	Jim Costa, 20
Senators:	Dianne Feinstein
	Barbara Boxer

Outline of Need

The City of San Joaquin has reached and exceeded the capacity of their wastewater treatment plant. Contamination of surface and ground water resources has been feared since 2004. The City is in violation of their Waste Discharge Requirements and has received a cease and desist compliance order. In 2002, the City tried to expand its wastewater treatment plant by purchasing an 86 acre cotton farm. The project was determined to be politically and economically infeasible at that time.

How Rural Development Helped

Rural Development was able to leverage a $2 million dollar grant from the State and put together a financing package that will make this project a reality. The proposed project consists of incorporating extended aeration capabilities, upgrading the existing lift station, replacing 2600 linear feet of sewer main, and constructing a new 12 acre evaporation/percolation pond.

The Results

When the project is complete, this small rural community in the heart of Fresno County's 1.88 million acres of productive farm land, will be able to grow and prosper.

COLORADO

EARTH DAY 2008

City of Brush

Loan:	**$ 5,626,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 2,317,000.00**
Other:	**$ 5,500,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 13,443,000.00**
Congressman:	Marilyn Musgrave, 04
Senators:	Wayne Allard
	Ken Salazar

Outline of Need

The existing Brush wastewater treatment facility was built in 1965. The 40 year old technology is nearing the end of its useful life. Some of the tank is experiencing structural fatigue, cracking, and general deterioration due to age. The mechanical equipment is worn and corroded. Corrosion of the copper and brass components within the MCC and other electrical components of the Waste Water Treatment Facility has caused electrical fires in the past. Additionally, the equipment no longer meets current electrical codes. To continue to provide reliable service, the City of Brush needs to replace the worn out and obsolete facilities in the near future.

The City of Brush has a population of 5,117 with a MHI of $31,333. The potential growth for this area will be much more than other areas in Colorado. The Town is an hour and a half from the Denver metropolitan area and families have been moving to this location so that they might be able to live in a rural area and not a city. This area of Colorado is growing and thriving with new businesses and various jobs, while maintaining the standard of living for a rural small town area.

How Rural Development Helped

The City of Brush contacted USDA Rural Development along with the Colorado Water and Power Authority (CWPA) and State Health Department. A feasibility study showed a need for a new wastewater plant. CWPA offered the City a loan to cover the total cost of the project at 4% for 20 years. After several meetings and teleconferences with the City and all the funding partners, it was determined that Rural Development would provide the major part of the financing. The proposed project consists of a new wastewater treatment plan to serve the City of Brush.

The Results

When this project is complete, City of Brush will have a new wastewater treatment plant. The current mechanical plant is worn and corroded at 50 years old and no longer meets electrical codes.

DELWARE

EARTH DAY 2008

Town of Millsboro

Loan:	**$ 5,870,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 1,500,000.00**
Other:	**$ 12,700,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 20,070,000.00**
Congressman:	Michael Castle
Senators:	Joseph Biden
	Thomas Carper

Outline of Need

The Town of Millsboro operates a wastewater treatment facility with discharge to the Tiger Branch, a tributary to the Indian River, to serve the 2,360 residents of this community. Because of the Town's location and desirable climate, the area has recently had an increase in population requiring a need for increased treatment capacity. In addition, the State of Delaware has adopted their Total Maximum Daily Loading (TMDL) regulations for the Delaware Inland Bays, which will require the systematic elimination of all point source discharges. As a first step to meeting this requirement, the Town Council's goal was to upgrade the existing treatment facility to provide "state of the art" nutrient removal. The high-quality effluent resulting from the upgrade of the plant will provide more flexibility in evaluating effluent disposal options since the effluent will meet Delaware's water quality standards for all forms of aquifer recharge.

How Rural Development Helped

USDA Rural Development in partnership with the Delaware Department of Natural Resources (DNREC) Revolving Loan Fund and the Town's funds is providing a loan and grant to upgrade the existing treatment facility to "water reuse quality effluent". This will provide for an improved system that will have a positive effect on the environment for years to come. The treatment plant will be upgraded through the installation of a Biosolids de-watering system, BNR reactor, headwork's improvements, conversion to aerobic digesters and expansion of the Membrane building.

The Results

When this project is complete, Millsboro will have a wastewater treatment facility treating wastewater to "water reuse quality effluent" helping to meet the goals of the State's Inland Bay TMDL's. This project is supported by the state as evidenced by their commitment of funding.

FLORIDA

EARTH DAY 2008

Taylor Coastal Water and Sewer District

Loan:	**$ 401,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 1,202,980.00**
Other:	**$ 750,000.00**
Other:	**$ 14,020.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 2,368,000.00**

Congressman:	Alan Boyd, 2nd
Senators:	Mel Martinez
	Bill Nelson

Outline of Need

The Florida Gulf Coast communities of Dekle Beach and Dark Island are currently using septic tanks and absorption fields as the means of wastewater disposal. This Florida coastal area features high water tables and low-lying marsh areas which have been adversely impacted by storm events leading to lasting physical damage and contamination. Accordingly, there are significant public health concerns, especially associated with poorly functioning residential septic tanks, and nearby beaches where bacteria counts exceed state standards. The failing septic tanks and the water supply are being monitored by the Florida Department of Health which has documented poor enterococci levels. As a result of these findings, the Taylor County Health Department has issued 30 health advisories in the last 12 months due to this ongoing contamination.

How Rural Development Helped

The Taylor Coastal Water and Sewer District contacted USDA Rural Development along with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (State and Tribal Assistance Grant) for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of expanding the original Taylor Coastal project previously financed by Rural Development, with the purpose of extending the wastewater collection system to Dekle Beach and Dark Island. The collection system will add approximately 100 new residential connections, with an estimated construction cost of $1,691,000 and a total project cost of approximately $2,368,000.

The Results

When this project is complete, Dekle Beach and Dark Island residential septic tanks will have been taken offline and replaced by a new sewer collection system, a significant step in the reduction of enterococci levels.

ILLINOIS

EARTH DAY 2008

Arenzville Rural Water Coop

Loan:	**$ 1,173,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 1,000,000.00**
Other:	**$ 827,000.00**
Total Water:	**$ 3,000,000.00**
Congressman:	Ray LaHood
Senators:	Richard Durbin
	Barack Obama

Outline of Need

Arenzville Rural Water Coop is a newly organized nonprofit entity for the purpose of obtaining a rural public water supply to serve approximately 200 customers in western Cass County, Illinois which includes parts of Bluff Springs, Sangamon Valley, Virginia, Arenzville and Beardstown Townships. Treated water will be purchased from the City of Virginia. The need for the project stems from the overall poor quantity and quality of water from the privately owned wells in the area. During dry periods of the year, a number of residents must haul water because their wells do not provide water sufficient to sustain their needs. In addition a majority of the wells do not meet the Illinois Department of Public Health's standards.

How Rural Development Helped

On July 17, 2003 a group of Cass County residents organized the Arenzville Rural Water Coop in an effort to finance a public water supply. An application was later filed for USDA Rural Development funding which resulted in an approval of a loan of $1,173,000 and a grant of $1,000,000. Other funding includes a DCEO CDAP design grant of $150,000, two DCEO CDAP construction grants totaling $650,000 and $27,000 contributed by the Coop for a total project cost of $3,000,000.

The Results

When this project is completed and operational, it will provide a safe and dependable potable water supply, thus greatly improving the quality of life for the citizens in western Cass County. USDA Rural Development is proud to be a part of this endeavor.

City of Newton

Loan: **$ 2,468,000.00**

Total Water: **$ 2,468,000.00**

Congressman: John Shimkus, 19th District
Senators: Richard J. Durbin
Barack Obama

Outline of Need

The City of Newton's water treatment plant was constructed in the 1930's. This plant has been very dependable over the years, with minor changes and general maintenance being the only expense incurred by the City. In 1997, the City was required to de-chlorinate their effluent backwash waters prior to discharging to the receiving stream. They accommodated with the request and were able to obtain their NPDES permit. Currently, the facility is in a deteriorating condition, and even upgrades would not bring the facility up to newly constructed facilities. The raw water storage structure is open and exposed to the outside elements, floating debris and rodents. The basement of the facility houses all pumps, treatment equipment and the open face gravity sand filters. This poses a potential loss of equipment in the event of a pipe failure or filter overflow. The current facility requires around the clock presence of individuals to assure proper operation. This new facility will eliminate the need for attention and will in turn decrease the operation and maintenance expense. The construction of the new water treatment plant will eliminate the health, sanitary and security issues that exists with the present facility.

How Rural Development Helped

The City of Newton contacted Rural Development in early 2006 to request funding for the new water treatment facility. Rural Development was able to provide financing to the City at rates and terms that will enable them to complete their project and meet their operating expenses and debt service obligations. The facility will consist of a new aeration/detention structure, lab/office building, vertical pressure filters, chemical feed equipment, telemetry upgrades, raw water storage structure facility generator and two new production wells.

The Results

When this project is complete, the City of Newton will have a water treatment plant that will meet health, sanitary and security standards and provide potable water to the residents of the community.

INDIANA

EARTH DAY 2008

Elrod Water Company, Inc. d/b/a
Hoosier Hills Regional Water District

Loan:	**$ 4,950,000.00**
Other:	**$ 291,900.00**
Total Water:	**$ 5,241,900.00**

Congressman:	Baron Hill, 9th; Mike Pence, 6th
Senators:	Richard G. Lugar
	Evan Bayh

Outline of Need

Population trends of the area show above average growth occurring due in part to people moving to rural southeastern Indiana from the Cincinnati, Ohio metropolitan area. Many of these new Indiana residents seem to prefer to purchase small tracts of land, one to five acres, in rural areas to get away from city life. This population shift will put an increasing strain on both water and wastewater utilities to provide service in areas that currently are not served.

How Rural Development Helped

Rural Development funds will be used to provide improved water service that is reliable and has the capacity for the rapid growth in eastern Ripley, southern Franklin, and western Dearborn Counties.

The Results

This new project is designed to provide an improved safe potable water supply at adequate pressure and flow to the existing commercial, residential, and recreational customers in the service area. The project will fortify the water service to the nearly 3,000 customers of Hoosier Hills Regional Water District and allow for service to approximately 75 new customers per year in the corporation's service area.

Northwest Jasper Regional District

Loan: **$ 6,286,000.00**
Grant: **$ 3,619,000.00**

Total Water: **$ 9,905,000.00**

Congressman: Pete Visclosky, 1st
Senators: Richard G. Lugar
Evan Bayh

Outline of Need

The Town currently does not have a community water distribution, storage or treatment system. Properties within the Town rely on private, on-site well systems approximately 20 to 40 feet deep, many of which are reported to be failing or close to failing. Others are experiencing water quality problems.

Water is pumped from private shallow (20"- 40") wells. Due to the sandy soils and a high water table, some of these wells have been contaminated. The Fire Dept. presently fills trucks from private wells, a pond and the Kankakee River.

Poor water quality and a lack of supply has been a real concern for this Town. Some areas have experienced Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), and other contamination and most have high iron. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) submitted a letter of high support and need for this project and is included in the PER. This town uses private wells for drinking water. IDEM has identified several wells with very high levels of MTBE and a school well with levels of arsenic that are above the safe limits. The Fire Department currently uses private wells, a pond and the river for fire fighting. There are no fire hydrants in the District which includes the Town of DeMotte. The loan is based on 750 EDU's and the District has that many signed commitments at this time.

How Rural Development Helped

The applicant researched other possible funding such as State Revolving Funds, DOC grants and private funding with no success, or with a result of prohibitive monthly rates around $70 to $100. Rural Development funding provided the best case scenario to fund a needed utility for the community.

The Results

Rural Development funds will be used to construct a new public water system. At the present time there is no public water system for the area. Local residents are using private wells for their every day water consumption.

LaGrange County Regional Sewer District

Loan:	**$ 1,771,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 1,449,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 3,220,000.00**
Congressman:	Mark E. Souder, 3rd
Senators:	Richard G. Lugar
	Evan Bayh

Outline of Need

Shipshewana Lake is located in Newbury Township, approximately one mile west of the Town of Shipshewana. Shipshewana Lake is a 200-acre lake with primarily residential development along the east, south and west shorelines. The residents rely on private wells for drinking water and septic systems for wastewater treatment and disposal. As seen in many lake communities, the soil types and small lot sizes are not suitable for septic systems.

In the past, E. coli tests proved the lake unsafe for swimming, and a county-owned beach has been posted for at least 10 years. In addition, multiple failed septic systems discharge untreated sewage into residential yards and onto roads. There is no solution to these problems for the lake community, except sewers. LaGrange County Comprehensive Sewer Plan prepared in 1991 – 68% of the developed area around Shipshewana Lake had septic system problems due to ponding and high water tables

Residents of Shipshewana Lake have experienced problems with individual on-site septic systems as a means of wastewater treatment and disposal. Septic systems are located in close proximity to the lake allowing untreated sewage to discharge to the lake from leaking septic tanks and failed leach fields. In addition, most of the lots around the lake are small and do not allow for proper separation between the septic systems and the groundwater wells.

How Rural Development Helped

Rural Development funds will be used to provide sanitary sewer service to 206 customers who otherwise would remain with on-site septic systems. A sewer collection system will relieve groundwater contamination and degradation of Shipshewana Lake's water quality.

The Results

The community will receive improved water quality and wildlife habitat, safer drinking water from private wells, and better recreation potential for swimmers and fishermen.

KANSAS

EARTH DAY 2008

City of Oskaloosa

Loan:	**$ 3,199,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 951,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 4,150,000.00**
Congressman:	Nancy Boyda, 2nd
Senators:	Sam Brownback
	Pat Roberts

Outline of Need

Through the utilization of T.V. Inspections, Manhole Inspections and Smoke Testing, the city was able to determine that a majority of the existing clay pipes were cracked and/or broken. They were also able to determine that 95% of the brick manholes were experiencing serious leaks, thus allowing tremendous inflow and infiltration into the sewer system. During periods of heavy rain, sewage has been known to back up in residences, as well as in one of the local churches.

How Rural Development Helped

The project will consist of installing approximately 11,100 linear feet of eight inch Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) pipe, rehabilitating approximately 31,900 linear feet of eight inch force main, rehabilitating 100 manholes, replacing 74 manholes, and replacing roads & lawns within the community that get damaged during construction. The portion of the sewer mains being rehabilitated will be done using a method known as Cured-In Place Pipe. The clay pipe that is in extremely poor condition will be replaced with PVC pipe. The manholes being rehabilitated will be fixed using a monolithic liner. The manholes that are beyond repair will be replaced. The project will also consist of refinancing $250,000 of improvements that are currently being done on the treatment system (dredging the lagoons and rehabilitating two pump stations).

The Results

When this project is complete, the city will have a quality sewer system that should be free of all deficiencies for the foreseeable future, and sewage back up should no longer occur within the community.

KENTUCKY

EARTH DAY 2008

City of Owingsville

Loan:	**$ 450,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 300,000.00**
Other:	**$ 3,482,611.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 4,232,611.00**
Congressman:	Geoff Davis
Senators:	Jim Bunning
	Mitch McConnell

Outline of Need

The City of Owingsville, population 1,488, is home to Custom Food Products, an existing food service business located in the Bath County Industrial Park. Custom Foods currently employs 122 workers, and is in the process of a $4 million expansion that will create an additional 60 jobs. Custom Foods current annual payroll is $3.6 million. The additional payroll to be generated from the 60 jobs will be $2.2 million. An expansion of this magnitude is significant in this rural Appalachian distressed county. In order to proceed with the expansion and maintain the current level of employment, Custom Foods has requested that the community upgrade their existing infrastructure. Custom Foods will require additional water per day and the treatment of the resulting wastewater.

The industrial park is currently served by the City of Owingsville's lagoon sewer system. The current facility consists of a 200,000 gallon per day (gpd) lagoon wastewater plant and 13.5 miles of collection lines. The lagoon system is at the point of exceeding its design capacity with the current inflow of industrial waste generated by Custom Foods. The current lagoon wastewater plant was not designed to handle large volumes of industrial waste.

The City has been approved for additional funding of $666,000 from Rural Development for the Highway US 60 project. However, this project (The Highway US 60) hinges on the new wastewater treatment plant. The Highway US 60 line extension project will serve approximately 100 homes, a 60-bed nursing home a new agricultural complex, and ultimately a new elementary school.

How Rural Development Helped

Utilizing numerous funding sources, including Rural Development, the City proposes to construct a 300,000 gpd wastewater treatment plant. The City will construct this plant across from the Bath County Industrial Park on land that is being donated to the City for the project by the Bath County Fiscal Court. The City will construct collection lines

necessary to intercept the existing sanitary sewer system which transports sewage from the industrial park to the existing wastewater treatment plant and reroute the flow to the proposed new wastewater treatment plant via new sanitary sewer collection lines.

The Results

The City will own and operate a new 300,000 gpd wastewater treatment plant at the industrial park, which will serve four industries. The new wastewater plant will reduce the heavy waste loads currently going to the lagoon wastewater plants, allowing the City to proceed with the Highway US 60 project.

LOUISIANA

EARTH DAY 2008

Jefferson Davis Parish
Waterworks District #4

Loan:	**$ 1,166,000.00**
Other:	**$ 423,934.00**
Total Water:	**$ 1,589,934.00**
Congressman:	Charles Boustany, 7th
Senators:	Mary Landrieu
	David Vitter

Outline of Need

Jefferson Davis Parish Waterworks District #4 was created in 1987 with approximately 180 customers. In 1991, a second water well and ground storage tank was added to the system. Today, the water district serves 1,000 customers. As the number of customers grows, the district's water resources become more and more strained. The district is in much need of expansion.

How Rural Development Helped

Jefferson Davis Parish Waterworks District #4 contacted USDA Rural Development for financing to expand and renovate their water system. USDA Rural Development funding will enable the water district to renovate and extend the water system to meet current and future water needs. Renovations will include adding a 400 gallons-per-minute water well, two additional iron filters, one additional softener, and construction of a 150,000 gallon elevated storage tank.

The Results

When this project is complete, Jefferson Davis Waterworks District #4 will be able to meet the current and future water needs of their service area by providing improved access to safe, potable drinking water.

Magnolia Plantation Water System, Inc.

Loan: **$ 3,007,500.00**

Total Water: **$ 3,007,500.00**

Congressman: Charles Boustany, 7th
Senators: Mary Landrieu
David Vitter

Outline of Need

The Magnolia Plantation Water Treatment Facility was initially constructed in June 1994, and improvements were made in interim years as needed. The current water treatment facility and water distribution system is in need of an upgrade and improvements because the service population within the water system has increased dramatically during the past decade. The customer base has grown to such an extent that the need for new technology at the water treatment facility is imperative for producing more volume in a cost effective manner and to meet the new Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality discharge requirements.

How Rural Development Helped

The Magnolia Plantation Water System, Inc., contacted USDA Rural Development to financing upgrades for their water treatment facility and water distribution system. USDA Rural Development funding will enable the water system to construct a new 1,000 gallons-per-minute water well, as well as upgrade two existing water wells to 250 gallons-per-minute. In addition, the water system will be able to install a new 250 gallons-per-minute pressure filter, a 125 gallons-per-minute water softener, a new 246,000-gallon ground storage tank, a new ten-inch force main with discharge pump, and water lines at various sections of the water distribution system. The new force main and discharge pump will allow the system to discharge the system's brine waste in a way that will have no adverse impact on the environment.

The Results

When this project is complete, residents of northeastern Vermilion Parish will have improved access to safe, potable drinking water, and the water system will operate in an environmentally safe manner.

Town of Melville

Loan:	**$ 1,198,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 172,985.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 1,370,985.00**

Congressman:	Charles Boustany, 7
Senators:	Mary Landrieu
	David Vitter

Outline of Need

The wastewater system for the Town of Melville was designed in 1980, and construction was completed in 1981. The chlorination system was added approximately five years later. Through the years, routine maintenance has been performed on the system. Currently, the system is under a compliance order by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. The condition of the lift stations is such that they are constantly experiencing pump failures, in turn, causing sewage back-up in the system. The pump failures and sewage back-up are resulting in health risks to residents and high operational and maintenance costs for the Town.

How Rural Development Helped

The Town of Melville contacted USDA Rural Development for financing to renovate their wastewater system. USDA Rural Development funding will enable the Town to extend wastewater services to an additional 35 homes currently using septic tanks, as well as renovate and repair 12 pump stations, the chlorination system, the main discharge line and support services, and five manholes.

The Results

When this project is complete, health hazards caused by sewage back-up will be been eliminated, additional residents will have access to a municipal sewage system, and all users of the sewage system will have access to safe, sanitary sewer conditions.

MARYLAND

EARTH DAY 2008

Town of Boonsboro

Loan:	**$ 5,991,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 1,009,000.00**
Other:	**$ 4,601,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 11,601,600.00**
Congressman:	Roscoe Bartlett, 6th
Senators:	Barbara Mikulski
	Benjamin Cardin

Outline of Need

Boonsboro is a rural community of 2,803 residents in Washington County, Maryland. The current Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was built in the 1960's and is an aerated lagoon treatment system that is not meeting the State's regulations for nitrogen removal. In addition, the existing plant effluent has averaged well above the permitted average daily flow due to increased levels of infiltration/inflow during wet weather events. The Town is under a consent order with the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) to achieve Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) and Enhanced Nutrient Removal (ENR) which will lower the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus in their discharge. The discharge from the facility goes to the Little Antietam Creek and discharges to the Potomac River, which in turn flows into the Chesapeake Bay. This project is a priority for the State in assisting to clean up the Chesapeake Bay. Existing treatment facilities are unable to meet the new discharge requirements.

How Rural Development Helped

Significant funding for this project has been provided by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) through the Bay Restoration Fund as well as the State Revolving Loan Fund. Unfortunately, when bids were received, they were significantly higher than the estimates and the State was unable to fund the shortfall, so USDA Rural Development was contacted to provide funding. We worked closely with the Town and MDE to assist in funding these needed improvements.

The Results

When this project is complete, Boonsboro will have a Wastewater Treatment Facility that is meeting the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements as well as a facility that is providing a cleaner effluent in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

Fahrney-Keedy Memorial Home, Inc.

Loan: **$ 2,322,000.00**

Total Sewer: **$2,322,000.00**

Congressman: Roscoe Bartlett, 6th

Senators: Barbara Mikulski
Benjamin Cardin

Outline of Need

Fahrney-Keedy Memorial Home, Inc. is a faith based non profit organization operating a continuing care retirement facility that includes a nursing home, assisted living apartments and independent living quarters outside of Boonsboro, MD in Washington County. The facility serves approximately 307 residents and employees. They currently operate their own water and wastewater services. The existing wastewater services need to be upgraded to meet the Maryland Department of the Environment's permit requirements regarding nitrogen. The existing facilities will also be upgraded to address emergency backup as well as some odor control issues.

How Rural Development Helped

USDA Rural Development is providing 100% of the financing for this project. Most recipients of water and wastewater funds have been municipalities and County Governments, this is the first non-profit organization in Maryland that has received wastewater funding since 2002. Fahrney-Keedy has been working with USDA Rural Development to obtain funding for the expansion of the existing wastewater treatment building, installing Sequence Batch Reactors (SBR's), a denitrification filter and new chemical feed systems.

The Results

Upon completion of the system, the facility will be operating their wastewater treatment system in compliance with the state permit requirements.

MAINE

EARTH DAY 2008

City of Ellsworth

Loan:	**$ 5,875,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 3,645,000.00**
Other:	**$ 4,479,961.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 13,999,961.00**
Congressman:	Michael Michaud, Congressional District 2
Senators:	Olympia Snowe
	Susan Collins

Outline of Need

Ellsworth is a small rural community located in Hancock County with a population of 6,456. The existing Ellsworth Wastewater Treatment Facility is situated on a small congested in-town 2-acre site that is surrounded by residential and commercial neighborhoods that directly abut the City Marina and Riverfront Park. The plant is adjacent to the Union River and lies within the 100 year floodplain.

The City of Ellsworth has experienced numerous violations of its wastewater discharge permit over the past several years due to system failures and unforeseen problems, including catastrophic equipment failures caused by a lightning strike on the anaerobic digesters and several rotating biological contactor shafts, excessive inflow and infiltration in the 14 miles of collection system, and a cross connection pipe in a manhole at the entrance to the treatment plant grounds that resulted in discharge into the Union River at times of high flows.

These discharges violate the Water Quality Standard for the Union River and cause closures of viable shellfish harvesting and swimming areas downstream of the sewer outfall.

Due to the many violations, the City has agreed to an Administrative Consent Agreement and Enforcement Order by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) to eliminate all untreated discharges through the upgrade or replacement of its existing treatment plant and collection system. The plan is to construct a new wastewater treatment plant on a new site one mile south of the existing plant capable of serving the future needs of the growing community.

How Rural Development Helped

The proposed project consists of constructing a new wastewater treatment plant, installing a smaller pump station at the old plant site, upgrading the major pump station on Water Street to convey all influent flow, and installing a new force main from Water Street to the new plant site, as well as a new effluent outfall main to the Union River.

The Results

The project will assist the City of Ellsworth in satisfying MDEP mandates and reducing and/or eliminating untreated wastewater related to the current daily discharge into the Union River.

Direct benefits of the project will include improving the water quality in the Union River, promoting the ecological well-being of the river and the surrounding areas, eliminating potential health concerns, improving the recreational use of the river (boating, fishing, clamming, etc.), and increasing tourism, improving the quality of life for the 1,185 rural residential customers on the system in Ellsworth. The completion of the project is anticipated to be sometime in 2010 or 2011. The new plant will serve a total of 1,300 existing sewer customers and provide for community growth well into the future.

Town of Milbridge

Loan:	**$ 250,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 250,000.00**
Other:	**$ 1,125,000.00 (CDBG/Maine DEP)**
Total Sewer:	**$ 1,625,000.00**
Congressman:	Michael Michaud, Congressional District 2
Senators:	Susan Collins
	Olympia Snowe

Outline of Need

The Town of Milbridge has been informed that when its discharge license expires, its 301h waiver will be denied. This waiver allows the town to discharge wastewater that has not had secondary treatment. A review determined that it was discharging into an estuary which is prohibited under the 301h waiver. A major concern was that the endangered Atlantic Salmon run in the Narraguagus River. The Atlantic Salmon used to number in the millions in Maine. According to the Atlantic Salmon Commission, there are less than 2,000 salmon remaining in an estimated 23 rivers in Maine today.

How Rural Development Helped

Rural Development funds will be used to upgrade and rehabilitate the Town of Milbridge's sewer system. The project will provide secondary treatment for all of the system's wastewater, separate storm water from the system, and rehabilitate the system's slow sand filters that are used for secondary treatment. This work will enable the Town to be in compliance with Maine's wastewater regulations, should the Town lose its 301h waiver.

The Results

When this project is complete, the Town of Milbridge will meet the discharge requirements of its license, ensuring the safety of the endangered Atlantic Salmon. This investment will preserve the water quality of the Narraguagus River, where a migration corridor for Atlantic Salmon is located.

MICHIGAN

EARTH DAY 2008

Buena Vista Township

Loan: **$ 9,000,000.00**

Total Sewer: **$ 9,000,000.00**

Congressman: Dale Kildee, 5tht
Senators: Carl Levin
Debbie Stabenow

Outline of Need

Like many older communities in Michigan, much of Buena Vista's sanitary sewer system is aged and in disrepair. Most of the system is estimated to be 50 years old. Cracked and leaking pipes, built to handle sanitary sewage alone, now admit groundwater and storm water as well, increasing the volume of flow in the aging pipes. In addition, improper connections at residences and businesses may also allow storm water to enter the sanitary sewer system.

During wet weather events, where flows to the treatment plant exceed the oxidation towers treatment capacity, excess flow is directed to an onsite excess flow basin. The basin can exceed design capacity with a maximum of 6.1 million gallons with zero freeboard. Under normal conditions, wastewater temporarily stored within the basin is held until it can be treated through the treatment plant. However, during historical wet weather events exceeding the basin's storage capacity, wastewater is allowed to enter into the Saginaw River (watershed to Saginaw Bay/Lake Huron) by surrounding the area with untreated wastewater that has not received proper disinfection. This is a violation of the State's Water Quality Standards. The township has been in non-compliance with their current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for several years. The township signed the Judgment Consent Order in July 2006 to bring the wastewater treatment system into compliance. Buena Vista Township applied for MDEQ State Revolving Funds but was denied, appealed the decision, and was rejected for funding again.

How Rural Development Helped

Buena Vista Township's engineer contacted Rural Development in the fall of 2007 for possible funding of Phase I of the project. This court-ordered project consists of a Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Study (SSES) program, rehabilitation of sub catchments, and flow monitoring program. The SSES program is designed to locate and evaluate sources of groundwater and storm water that may be entering the system. This may also involve televising and cleaning the sewer, manhole inspections including assessment of pipe

connections, overall structural condition of the manhole, and evidence of surcharge. After the SSES program is completed, there will be rehabilitation of sub catchments 3a, 4, 5, and 6. These sub catchments were shown to have the highest capture coefficients during the 2006 Flow Monitoring Program and subsequent hydraulic analysis.

The Results

When this project is complete, Buena Vista Township will be able to move forward with total compliance of their NPDES permit. They will have solved a large area of environmental concern to their township, downstream communities, and also affected lakeshore communities of Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron. The sanitary sewer collection and treatment system will serve 2,349 residential users and 177 commercial users.

Pinconning Township

FY 08 Subsequent Loan:	**$**	**1,530,000.00**
FY 08 Subsequent Grant:	**$**	**360,000.00**
FY 07 RD Loan:	**$**	**350,000.00**
FY 07 RD Grant:	**$**	**285,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$**	**2,525,000.00**

Congressman: Bart Stupak, 1st
Senators: Carl Levin
Debbie Stabenow

Outline of Need

Pinconning Township has the subdivisions of Riverside Meadows, Garden Acres, and Fenton with 61 homes that are in need of a sanitary sewer system. The existing septic tanks and drain fields are failing and the individual lot sizes do not allow new septic fields to be constructed as per Bay County building codes. The township also owns a small lagoon system that has been mandated by Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) to repair and rehabilitate. There are six commercial users having their sewage treated by this lagoon.

How Rural Development Helped

Pinconning Township applied to Rural Development in 2005 for funding to construct a small sewer collection system for the subdivisions with treatment by a neighboring community wastewater treatment plant. Funds were obligated in 2007. After the initial obligation, negotiations between the applicant and the community that was to do the sewer treatment deteriorated in a dispute over cost of treatment to the point that acceptable terms could not be agreed upon between the two parties. The township has an existing lagoon system that was constructed in 1970 to serve several commercial businesses. Recently the MDEQ mandated that the Township rehabilitate those lagoons since they are in need of renovations including removing plant overgrowth, berm repair, sludge removal, new piping, and other improvements. The proposed project now will upgrade and expand the lagoons to serve the subdivisions along with the original business customers. The project will also include 5,700 feet of forcemain, 2,500 feet of gravity sanitary sewer and one pumping station.

The Results

When this project is complete, Pinconning Township will have solved two areas of environmental concern to their township. The sanitary sewer collection and treatment system will serve 88 residential users and 6 commercial users.

Village of Ashley

Loan: **$ 601,000.00**

Total Sewer: **$ 601,000.00**

Congressman: Camp, 4th
Senators: Carl Levin
Debbie Stabenow

Outline of Need

The Village of Ashley built their municipal sewer system in the early 1970s. The village has had limited resources in maintaining their sewer system. With water usage un-metered, village officials are aware of several residences that leave water running to prevent freezing and have illegal storm water connections to the sewer system. Although the population of Ashley has remained relatively stable since the sewer system was constructed, the existing lagoon does not have the capacity to handle increased treatment demands. New connections to the sewer system are limited due to occasional un-permitted discharges at the lagoon. The village entered into an Administrative Consent Order with Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) to submit a corrective action plan and solve instances of non-compliance with their National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

How Rural Development Helped

Rural Development met with the Village of Ashley and their engineer several times before they filed an application in late 2007. The village council has come to understand they need to be aggressive in the operation and maintenance of the sewer system. They have established adequate user rates to fund Operational and Maintenance reserves, debt load, and future capital improvements. The new project will consists of 400 feet of replacement sewer, lift station improvements, water meters and repairs at the sewage lagoon. The project will serve 198 residential users and 5 commercial users.

The Results

When the project has been completed, the Village of Ashley will have a sanitary sewer system that is in compliance with their NPDES permit, metered water and sewer usage, and the potential to stimulate growth in this small rural community.

MINNESOTA

EARTH DAY 2008

Blomkest-Svea Sewer Board

Loan:	**$ 1,011,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 852,000.00**
Applicant contribution:	**$ 45,000.00**
Other:	**$ 1,454,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 3,362,000.00**

Congressman:	Colin Peterson 7th
Senators:	Norm Coleman
	Amy Klobuchar

Outline of Need

The City of Blomkest and Community of Svea (Whitefield Township) were notified by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency that the individual homeowner septic systems in their communities were failing to meet National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.

With a notice of violation being issued, the City council of Blomkest and Whitefield Township Board (Svea) formed a joint powers board to find a solution. After reviewing the homeowner's sites, it was determined that a centralized sanitary sewer collection and treatment system was needed.

How Rural Development Helped

The Blomkest-Svea Sewer Board contacted USDA Rural Development, Minnesota Public Facilities Authority, and Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of installing sanitary pipe, two lift stations, two grinder stations, and a pond based treatment system. The collection system will consist of approximately 13,850 feet of 8-inch sanitary sewer pipe, two lift stations, two grinder stations, a 20 acre pond site, and approximately 25,000 feet of 6-inch force main pipe.

The Results

When this project is complete, the communities of Blomkest and Svea will have a new collection and treatment system that will be capable of meeting the NPDES permit requirements.

City of Odessa

Loan:	**$ 223,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 588,500.00**
Other:	**$ 588,500.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 1,400,000.00**

Congressman: Colin Peterson 7th
Senators: Norm Coleman
Amy Klobuchar

Outline of Need

The City of Odessa has been notified by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) that they do not meet MPCA discharge Standards. A notice of violation has been issued to the City. The current system consists of clay main line with two main lift stations. Due to the age of the system, performance issues to meet the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit are being experienced.

The loan and grant funding will be used to update the city's wastewater treatment system this is currently failing.

How Rural Development Helped

The City of Odessa contacted USDA Rural Development and the Minnesota Public Facilities Authority through their Wastewater Infrastructure Program for financing of the project. The project will consist of new force mains, stubbed in services (to right of way line), and lifts stations. This will reduce the amount of infiltration and inflow currently in the system.

In addition, the recommended alternative addresses the inflow and infiltration from both the pipes and manholes, and is the most modest in design and cost.

The Results

Once the project is completed, the City of Odessa will have a collection and treatment system that will be capable of dealing with excessive Inflow and Infiltration as well as adhering to state discharging permit limits.

MISSOURI

EARTH DAY 2008

City of Fisk

Loan:	**$ 460,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 255,000.00**
Other:	**$ 500,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$1,215,000.00**
Congressman:	JoAnn Emerson, 8th
Senators:	Christopher S. Bond
	Claire McCaskill

Outline of Need

The City of Fisk currently has a lagoon that is out of compliance with Department of Natural Resources for discharge requirements. The City has been notified that they must comply with current regulations or face fines.

The recommended action is to repair the existing lagoon with a cover, install a new aeration system and install a reactor for ammonia removal. These actions should bring the City of Fisk in compliance.

How Rural Development Helped

The City of Fisk contacted USDA Rural Development along with the Missouri Department of Economic Development for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of a Rural Development loan in the amount of $460,000.00 and a Rural Development grant in the amount of $255,000.00 and a Community Development Block Grant of $500,000.00.

The Results

When this project is complete, the City of Fisk will have a treatment plant that is in compliance with current Department of Natural Resource regulations.

MISSISSIPPI

EARTH DAY 2008

Bradley Water Association

Loan:	**$ 209,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 578,000.00**
Total Water:	**$ 787,000.00**
Congressman:	Chip Pickering, 3rd
Senators:	Roger Wicker
	Thad Cochran

Outline of Need

Bradley Water Association began in 1968 when a group of dedicated community leaders met to discuss starting a rural water association. Residents of the Bradley Community were either on private wells or had to haul water. The citizens wanted a more reliable and safer source of water. Forty years later the association is still providing safe and clean water.

The system has 180 rural customers located in West Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. The system consists of 2 wells. Well No. 1 was constructed in 1969 and had a design capacity of 150 Gallons per Minute (GPM). This well water was high in sodium and the well has been shutdown as a health hazard. Well No. 2 has a design capacity of 172 GPM. Treatment consists of the addition of Aqua Mag and Chlorination. This well recently failed.

The Bradley system is connected to the Sturgis water system for emergency backup. Emergency service is now being provided from the Sturgis system since both wells have been shut down. The Association is in dire need of a new well. The alternatives to drilling a new well are to continue to rely on the Sturgis system for water supply or combine with other associations. Combining with other systems is a possibility at some future date. Having an operating well will greatly improve this possibility and provide flexibility for the combined system. Combining water systems would also have the advantage of lower operating costs and continuous operating when wells are down for repairs. An elevated tank serving more than one system could be provided at less cost per user. Bradley Water Association prefers the advantage of having a well within the system.

How Rural Development Helped

With the loan and grant funds provided by Rural Development, the Association plans on installing a 200 GPM well on the lot of failed Well No.2. The existing 8000-gallon pressure tank will be used as part of the system. Also, a generator will be installed at the new well to provide a source of electricity to keep the system running during periods of

power outages. The loan and grant funds will also be used to seal the two abandoned wells to prevent contamination.

The Results

When this project is complete, Bradley Water Association will again have their own operating well and still have the Town of Sturgis as an emergency back up. The generator will also provide the users with another safety net to keep the water running during power outages. This project would not have been possible without Rural Development's involvement. The Association is a well managed water system run by dedicated individuals who take pride in their system**.**

Holcut-Cairo Water Association

Loan: **$400,000.00**

Total Water: **$400,000.00**

Congressman: Vacant
Senators: Roger Wicker
Thad Cochran

Outline of Need

The Holcut-Cairo Water Association, located in the eastern part of Prentiss County, MS and the southwestern part of Tishomingo County, MS, serves 969 customers in a 54 square mile area east of Booneville and south of Burnsville. The community's economy is heavily dependent on public sector jobs. The system has two elevated storage tanks, two wells, and an iron removal plant. The oldest well is over 30 years old and is failing with pumping capacity gradually decreasing.

How Rural Development Helped

USDA Rural Development assistance will correct the capacity problems with a new 300 Gallons per Minute (GPM) well. The project is needed to efficiently provide the community with a safe and dependable water service, to meet future growth needs for the next 15 years, and give dependable capacity to supply the system.

The Result

As a result of this project, water service will be provided to the existing 969 customers with uninterrupted adequate supply and allow for future growth in the service area.

Kipling Water Association, Inc.

Loan:	**$ 1,322,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 1,357,000.00**
Total Water:	**$ 2,679,000.00**
Congressman:	Chip Pickering, 3rd
Senators:	Thad Cochran
	Roger Wicker

Outline of Need

Kipling Water Association, Inc. located in Kemper County, MS was in great need of additional storage capacity for the current water supply. The system treats all water served. This creates problems due to the pump stations that need to be maintained. Hurricane Katrina provided proof that generators were needed to provide potable water to their 1,079 residential users. The revenue generated by the system is from households below the state Median Household Income (MHI).

How Rural Development Helped

Kipling Water Association filed an application for financial assistance to improve their existing water system. The association qualified for $2,679,000.00 in grant and loan assistance. This will allow the association the ability to provide dependable, affordable water to the community.

The Results

The association will have a more efficient system that will provide water throughout the community. The system will be more prepared for disasters such as Katrina in the future.

Rocky Creek Utility, Inc.

Loan: **$632,500.00**

Total Water: **$632,500.00**

Congressman: Gene Taylor, 4th
Senators: Thad Cochran
Roger Wicker

Outline of Need

Rocky Creek Utility strives to maintain the system in accordance with all guidelines of the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH). As the population of the service area and demand usages increase, the system is quickly approaching its service limits. Based on recent MSDH inspections reports, the system is currently operating at approximately 90% of its capacity.

With the influx of population relocating from Hurricane Katrina's damaged coast and commercial development along Highway 98, the system will likely exceed its capacity within the next five years.

How Rural Development Helped

The Non-Profit contacted USDA Rural Development for financing of this project. This well will be sized for a 750Gallons per Minute (GPM) capacity and is being proposed on a 0.44 acre site selected on the Northern end of Rocky Creek Road near the original location of vacated well #1. Referencing geological data and water quality reports from the previous well anticipates that the well will be developed within the water bearing sands located at depth of approximately 1,200 ft.

The Results

When this project is complete, Rocky Creek Utility will have the capacity to serve or increase its capacity to 1,850 users.

Stone Utility Association, Inc.

Loan: **$498,000.00**

Total Water: **$498,000.00**

Congressman: Gene Taylor, 4th
Senators: Thad Cochran
Roger Wicker

Outline of Need

The Stone Utility Association desires to help provide relief for Hurricane Katrina evacuees seeking housing in Stone County. The association's goal is to provide a safe public water supply system that is capable of handling present demand and future growth. Stone Utility also wishes to enhance fire protection thereby providing a benefit to both existing and future customers. Hurricane Katrina destroyed tens of thousands of housing units in South Mississippi and created a high demand for new housing in southern Stone County. Since the storm, hurricane evacuees from coastal areas have been relocating northward to Stone County. Stone Utility recently reported that the magnitude of this growth has used all the available water supply capacity. Mississippi Department of Health (MDOH) will not allow new connections even though there is a critical need to serve new dwellings.

How Rural Development Helped

The Non-Profit contacted USDA Rural Development for financing of this project. The project consists of constructing a 150,000 gallon elevated storage tank. The benefits of this project include increased water pressure, improved system reliability, the potential to add fire protection capacity and greater system capacity. This will add capacity for an additional 750 residential customers and boost system capacity from 833 to 1583 equivalent residential customers.

The Results

When this project is complete, Stone Utility Association will have the capacity to serve or increase its capacity to 1,583 users.

MONTANA

EARTH DAY 2008

Brady County Water & Sewer District

Loan:	**$ 94,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 360,500.00**
Other:	**$ 1,110,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 1,564,500.00**

Congressman:	Denny Rehberg, AL
Senators:	Max Baucus
	Jon Tester

Outline of Need

In late 2004, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) inspected and identified several deficiencies in the wastewater treatment facilities for the unincorporated community of Brady, Montana, 45 miles northwest of Great Falls, Montana. The current system, originally constructed in 1955, had leakage problems that could potentially impact the health and safety of the community. Sediment blockage, leakage, and flow issues within the first treatment lagoon were causing problems for the entire treatment system.

How Rural Development Helped

The Brady County Water and Sewer District worked with Rural Development as well as other funding partners including the Treasure State Endowment Program, Community Development Block Grants, and the Montana Department of Natural Resources to secure grants and loans to repair and rehabilitate the aging wastewater system. In addition to the $1,207,000 from the other funding partners, Rural Development has provided $1,125,500 in grants and $439,000 in loans for a total investment of $1,564,500 ($1,110,000 FY07, $454,000 FY08). These funds will be used to repair the existing lagoons and replace deteriorating system collection lines.

The Results

Upon completion, the community of Brady will have a safe and functional wastewater treatment facility that will support the nearly 100 hookups in the area well into the future. This project will bring the facility into compliance with Montana DEQ regulations.

NEBRASKA

EARTH DAY 2008

Village of Republican City

Loan:	**$ 1,017,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 695,000.00**
CDBG	**$ 250,000.00**
SRF	**$ 200,000.00**
Total Water:	**$ 2,162,000.00**

Congressman:	Adrian Smith, 3rd
Senators:	Ben Nelson
	Chuck Hagel

Outline of Need

The Village of Republican City had been issued an Administrative Order for high nitrates being tested in the municipal water supply. The Nebraska Department of Health Regulation and Licensure pressured Republican City to correct the deficiencies due to the health concerns that the nitrates could lead to. Their existing storage facility was in need of major repairs and maintenance and also the height of the storage facility was inadequate and provided low water pressure in certain areas of the community.

The 209 residents of Republican City determined that it was time to seek help and find a solution to their water problems.

How Rural Development Helped

The Village of Republican City contacted USDA Rural Development along with the Nebraska Department of Economic Development and the Nebraska Department of Health. The proposed project consists of the installation of 228 water meters, new controls in the distribution system, construction of a new 100,000 gallon elevated storage tank, a new well field located outside of the corporate limits of the Village and installation of a water transmission main connecting the new well field to the Village's distribution.

The Results

When this project is complete, Republican City will have safe potable water and a new beginning of with the elimination of the nitrates.

NEVADA

EARTH DAY 2008

Gerlach General Improvement District

Loan:	**$ 470,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 321,360.00**
Applicant:	**$ 72,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 863,360.00**
Congressman:	Dean Heller, 2nd
Senators:	Harry Reid
	John Ensign

Outline of Need

The small community of Gerlach was requested by the State of Nevada Division of Environmental Protection to address needed changes to the waste stabilization ponds which serve this small population of 190 residents. During the summer months the small town's population swells to 12,000, which causes daily flows to peak due to increased commercial activity at the local hotels and cafes. The stabilization ponds function adequately however they do not have an engineered liner which is needed for groundwater protection. In order to obtain a renewal discharge permit from the State of Nevada the district needed to comply with the improvements requested by the State. The District obtained an engineering study which outlined the needed improvements, costs, and suggested funding sources.

The Gerlach General Improvement District voted to proceed with obtaining funding to address the concerns of the State Department of Environmental Protection.

How Rural Development Helped

The consulting engineer contacted USDA Rural Development and requested the Agency attend a board meeting to discuss funding options. USDA Rural Development has provided a loan and grant to address the needed system improvements which includes the lining of two of the four stabilization ponds with a synthetic liner, improvements to the headworks which includes the installation of isolation valves, and the replacement of the lift station and controls.

The Results

When this project is complete, the Town of Gerlach will have a wastewater collection and treatment system which meets the requirements of the Clean Water Act and protects the groundwater in the area from potential contamination.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

EARTH DAY 2008

Town of Jaffrey

Loan:	**$ 7,278,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 2,425,000.00**
Other:	**$ 7,903,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 18,000,000.00**
Congressman:	Paul Hodes, II District 2
Senators:	Judd Gregg
	John Sununu

Outline of Need

The Town of Jaffrey is a rural community located in Cheshire County, NH. Jaffrey is under Administrative Order by the EPA to improve its current wastewater treatment facilities. They have, for the past few years been diligently working to identify the appropriate solution acceptable to the voters for making these federally mandated improvements. The face of this project has rapidly evolved over the past few years in cumulating last month to its final scope.

How Rural Development Helped

The Town of Jaffrey contacted USDA Rural Development along with the NHDES and other funding partners for the financing of this much needed project. The proposed project consists of a major upgrade of the existing wastewater treatment facility components and Pump stations upgrades. Rural Development Grant will help buffer the high user cost and allow the project to be built.

The Results

When this project is complete, Town of Jaffrey will have a wastewater treatment system in compliance with Federal and State regulations.

OHIO

EARTH DAY 2008

Gallia County

Loan:	**$ 1,862,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 1,022,000.00**
Other:	**$ 2,263,800.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 5,147,800.00**

Congressman:	Charlie Wilson, 6th
Senators:	George Voinovich
	Sherrod Brown

Outline of Need

The Kanauga-Addison Area is not currently served by a central wastewater system. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Gallia County Health Department monitored the area for three years after receiving complaints of sewage in the Kanauga Area. Testing of area streams indicated there were violations with state and federal codes which also violated the Clean Water Act. The Ohio EPA issued Findings and Orders to construct a centralized sewage system to eliminate unsanitary discharges into area ditches and streams.

How Rural Development Helped

Gallia County contacted Rural Development along with the Ohio Public Works Commission, Ohio Department of Development and Appalachian Regional Commission for assistance in financing the project.

The proposed project consists of constructing a new conventional gravity sewer collection system spanning nearly 11 miles along with four lift stations to serve the unincorporated Kanauga-Addison Area in Addison and Gallipolis Townships, North of the City of Gallipolis. Treatment will be provided by the city of Gallipolis's existing wastewater treatment facility.

The Results

When the project is complete, the Kanauga-Addison Area of Gallia County will have a new sanitary sewer collection system that will eliminate the unsanitary conditions described above. The new sewer system will serve 416 residential users and 64 commercial users.

SOUTH CAROLINA

EARTH DAY 2008

Alligator Rural Water & Sewer Co., Inc.

Loan: **$ 7,837,000.00**
Grant: **$ 3,694,700.00**

Total Sewer: **$ 11,531,700.00**

Congressman: John Spratt, 5th
Senators: Lindsey Graham
Jim DeMint

Outline of Need

The proposed project consists of the construction of a one million gallon per day (MGD) wastewater treatment plant complete with subsurface distribution discharge system, construction of 3 new lift stations along with all controls and appurtenances, and installation of approximately 57,400 feet of force mains near the Town of McBee, SC. The project is necessary because of the additional capacity needed to the McBee side of the system, for new users to tap into and also for existing users to increase usage. Residents of the McBee area suffer because housing cannot be built where lots are not suitable for septic systems due to soil conditions or size of the lot, and businesses cannot expand or relocate in that area due to the lack of wastewater treatment service. This project would allow additional residential and non-residential customers the opportunity to tie into the system improving the quality of life and economic opportunity for residents in the southern part of Chesterfield County.

How Rural Development Helped

The Alligator Rural Water and Sewer Company contacted USDA Rural Development to see what could be done to make this project move forward. The project was worked up for the construction of a 1.0 MGD wastewater treatment plant, complete with subsurface distribution system; approximately 57,400 feet of force mains; 3 lift stations; and all associated controls and appurtenances associated with the plant and collection system.

Existing businesses within the area have expressed an interest in expanding their operations in the past, but were unable to do so because there was no additional wastewater treatment capacity available to them. This inability to increase business activity in the area has kept the economy from growing in an area that certainly needs assistance. This project will provide existing businesses the opportunity to expand and new businesses the opportunity to locate in the area, which will create additional tax revenue for local government, provide additional jobs for area residents, and create the need for additional housing in the area.

The Results

In addition to providing a stimulus for orderly economic development, the project would help reduce or eliminate the amount of effluent being dumped into local streams since the wastewater would be processed at the new facility, which employs land application of effluent, instead of pumping wastewater to Hartsville where the effluent is discharged into Black Creek. Recently the citizens of the neighboring town of Pageland overwhelmingly approved a referendum to abandon its wastewater treatment plant, which opens the door for them to tie into the plant at McBee at some point in the future. Like Hartsville, the Town of Pageland also discharges effluent into Black Creek as well as Lynches River. Black Creek is home to the endangered Carolina Heelsplitter Mussel. By reducing the amount of discharge into Black Creek, the future of the Carolina Heelsplitter could be preserved.

SOUTH DAKOTA

EARTH DAY 2008

BDM Rural Water System, Inc.

Loan:	**$ 370,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 636,000.00**
EPA Funds:	**$ 894,100.00**
Total Water:	**$ 1,900,100.00**
Congressman:	Herseth-Sandlin, At Large
Senators:	Tim Johnson
	John Thune

Outline of Need

Under the current configuration, water supplies have fallen below acceptable levels, during times of peak demand. With increased numbers of users on the system, additional water supplies are necessary to meet the water demand. At the six water storage areas to be improved, there is a total of 600,000 gallons of water storage.

How Rural Development Helped

This project is to construct additional water storage reservoirs within the water system. At six of the existing reservoirs, additional water storage will be constructed. The additional water storage will help meet increased water demand. This project will construct additional underground concrete water reservoirs to increase the water storage by 1,200,000 gallons, for a total of 1,800,000 gallons at those six water storage sites.

BDM Rural Water System has played an active role in bringing quality water into parts of rural South Dakota. This is a reflection of their strong sense of foresight and commitment to the prosperity of its rural communities and by all the partners involved.

The Results

The BDM Rural Water System, located in the northern part of South Dakota, has been involved in an expansion project into eastern Marshall and Roberts Counties. Over the past several years, BDM has been the recipient of federal funds totaling $26 million, in addition to leveraged funds received from state and local governments, and Indian Health Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs. The combined partnership of funds has assisted them with completing four phases of a multi-phased project. Making water available to rural areas has helped keep families in areas that otherwise might have been deserted.

This most recent project will enable the water system to meet increased demand and peak flows for future use.

Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe – Long Hollow Project

Grant: **$ 450,000.00 (RD Native American Set Aside)**

Total Water & Sewer: **$ 450,000.00**

Congressman: Herseth-Sandlin, At Large
Senators: Tim Johnson
John Thune

Outline of Need

This project is a housing development subdivision project. The project includes the construction of multi-family housing units, single family housing units and the installation of infrastructure, drinking water and sanitary sewer systems, and streets.

The Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Reservation housing shortage is a major problem confronting local leadership. The latest housing study shows that there is a need for 700 homes of which 280 households are very low or low income. In addition, the study showed the need for 140 rental units.

How Rural Development Helped

The water and sewer component of the project is $450,000. Water and sewer funds will be used to construct water distribution lines, sanitary sewer collection lines, rehabilitate the existing sewage lagoon, and build a new lagoon to accommodate the 30 existing housing units in the area, in addition to the fifty-four new units to be built in the new housing sub-division. NAHASDA Tribal funds are being used for construction of streets, curbs, and gutters. The Sisseton Wahpeton Housing Authority is developing a $1,300,000 eleven-unit multi family housing complex.

The Results

These projects will assist SWHA in meeting the needs of families living in the area as well as provide them with a facility to service the reservation for housing needs and access to clean, safe water. The reservation recently formed a new development corporation and set up a “One Stop Center” to encourage and streamline home ownership on the reservation.

TEXAS

EARTH DAY 2008

Chilton Water Supply and Sewer Service Corporation

Loan:	**$ 1,033,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 1,669,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 2,702,000.00**

Congressman:	John Carter, 31st
Senators:	Kay Bailey Hutchinson
	John Cornyn

Outline of Need

Presently, citizens living within the City of Chilton and nearby areas depend on an outdated wastewater collection system to collect and dispose of wastewater generated by the community. The existing wastewater collection system was constructed approximately forty years ago with minimal expansion. The wastewater collection system has reached its forty year design life and is experiencing many inflow, infiltration and ex-filtration problems. Because of the age of the existing sewer system, the system continuously experiences operational problems such as clogged lines and failing manholes resulting in raw sewage spills and constant sewer backups.

How Rural Development Helped

The Chilton Water Supply and Sewer Corporation contacted USDA Rural Development for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of one lift station and gravity flow collection system. The gravity flow collection system will consist of approximately 43,000 linear feet of eight inch PVC and 104 manholes.

The Results

When the new sewer collection system is completed, the community of Chilton, Texas will have a safe and reliable sanitary sewer system. The new collection system will meet the requirements of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

VIRGINIA

EARTH DAY 2008

Town of Luray

Loan: **$ 5,000,000.00**

Total Water: **$ 5,000,000.00**

Congressman: Eric Cantor, 7th
Senators: John Warner
Jim Webb

Outline of Need

The Town of Luray's water system consists of a spring; groundwater well; wellhouse; two storage tanks (one elevated and one ground); pump stations; and water lines. The well water supply is surface-influenced, and while the water from Hite Spring is of high quality, it is stored in an open reservoir, which results in exposure to outside contamination such as fecal matter from waterfowl. For these reasons, the Virginia Department of Health is requiring the water to be filtered.

How Rural Development Helped

The Town of Luray contacted USDA Rural Development, regarding financial assistance. Rural Development's low-interest loan will be used to install a new 1.5 MGD membrane filtration water treatment plant; a new storage tank; pump station; SCADA system; and related appurtenances.

The Results

Upon completion of this project, 2,100 households and 300 businesses will have the benefit of clean drinking water that meets or exceeds health standards, thereby improving the quality of life in this rural part of Virginia.

Rural Development's commitment to the future of rural communities can be seen today all across the nation. In Virginia alone, more than $24 million in low interest loans and grants were awarded to rural communities last fiscal year. This is a testament to the citizens and local governments working together to improve the quality of life for their residents.

Town of Big Stone Gap

Loan: **$ 1,614,000.00**
Grant: **$ 1,000,000.00**

Total Sewer: **$ 2,614,000.00**

Congressman: Frederick "Rick" Boucher, 9th
Senators: John Warner
Jim Webb

Outline of Need

The Town of Big Stone Gap's sewer system is experiencing severe inflow and infiltration problems throughout its service area. The majority of the system is more than 60 years old and is constructed of terra cotta pipe. There are numerous broken pipes, joint separations, and, in some locations, the pipe has deteriorated to a point that the conduit is simply the soil around the former pipe. Manholes are constructed of brick and mortar, which is a further source of inflow and infiltration. The Town has experienced manhole surcharging, and high wet weather flows at the treatment plant reduce treatment efficiency. The manhole surcharging results in potential sewer overflows with impacts to both ground and surface waters, thereby exposing the public to direct contact with sewage.

How Rural Development Helped

The Town of Big Stone Gap contacted USDA Rural Development, regarding financial assistance. Rural Development's low-interest loan and grant funds will be used to replace sewer lines and reduce the inflow and infiltration introduced into the system. The project consists of the replacement of approximately 5 miles of existing sewer lines, along with the installation of new manholes and clean-outs.

The Results

Upon completion of this project, 2,200 households and 260 businesses will have the benefit of a sewer collection and treatment system that meets or exceeds health standards, thereby improving the quality of life in this rural part of Virginia.

Rural Development's commitment to the future of rural communities can be seen today all across the nation. In Virginia alone, more than $24 million in low interest loans and grants were awarded to rural communities last fiscal year. This is a testament to the citizens and local governments working together to improve the quality of life for their residents.

WASHINGTON

EARTH DAY 2008

City of Tenino

Loan: $ 2,538,000.00
Grant $ 1,400,000.00
Other: $ 12,994,082.00

Total Sewer: $ 16,932,084.00

Congressman: Brian Baird, 3rd
Senators: Parry Murray
Maria Cantwell

Outline of Need

The City of Tenino, located in Washington State's Thurston County, needed a new sewer system installed. Since the community is small, with a little over 1500 in population, Tenino has struggled with putting in a sewer system due to the projected high cost for residents, many of which are on a fixed income. However, the situation became critical when a large number of the septic systems were failing. Tenino obtains their water from a ground source and the city was beginning to see the levels of fecal bacterial rise in the water quality. City leaders knew they had little choice but to convert to a sewer system.

Tenino started the process four years ago, beginning with a methodical search for engineering, site selection, and possible funding sources. Project funding began with a substantial grant from the State of Washington for $4.4 million, which would help reduce the high cost of the system, and provide residents with a more affordable rate.

How Rural Development Helped

Tenino contacted USDA Rural Development along with the Washington State Public Works, Department of Ecology, and Community Development Block Grant for assistance. USDA Rural Development will provide a $3.9 million Water & Waste Water Disposal grant loan/grant to help fund the collection phase of the project. Additionally, assistance will be provided to low-income homeowners with hook-up fees through the USDA Rural Development's Section 504 Program.

The Results

This project is very good news for both residents and the environment. When this project is complete, Tenino will have a new, affordable sewer system for residents that will protect the ground water supply from e-coli contamination.

City of Blaine

RD Subsequent Loan (FY08)	**$**	**4,996,600.00**
RD Subsequent Grant (FY08)	**$**	**3,190,000.00**
RD Loan (FY98)	**$**	**1,504,000.00**
RD Grant (FY98)	**$**	**1,503,800.00**
RD Subsequent Loan (FY99)	**$**	**415,400.00**
RD Subsequent Grant (FY99)	**$**	**415,400.00**
Other Funding:	**$**	**31,376,083.00**
Total Sewer	**$**	**43,408,483.00**

Congressman: Rick Larsen, 2nd
Senators: Maria Cantwell
Patty Murray

Outline of Need

The City of Blaine is a small community of 4500 in Washington State's Whatcom County along the Canadian boarder. The city's existing wastewater treatment plant is about 30 years old and was scheduled to be replaced with a new wastewater treatment facility in the late 1990's. At that time the existing treatment plant was nearing its capacity. With USDA Rural Development (USDA RD) funding, construction on the new plant started in the spring of 1999. During site excavation, substantial ancestral human remains were improperly unearthed resulting in legal action from the Lummi Indian Nation. Construction stopped in July 1999 and the contract terminated in March of 2000. As part of the settlement with Lummi Nation, damages would be paid to the tribe and absolutely no additional construction could occur at the site. A new site with an entirely new wastewater treatment plant would be pursued.

The city has also endured more than 22 un-permitted sanitary sewer discharges during the last 12 years, which resulted in the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) requiring City of Blaine to take immediate action to prevent overflows. The City has entered into two settlement agreements through the Pollution Control Hearings Board requiring construction of the project. Since the discovery in 1999 and project shut down there has been a technical team meeting on a regular bases to help come up with a solution to a new WWTP. The technical team included DOE, USDA RD, CTED, and the Lummi Nation, all have been supporting the City with its efforts to design and build this project.

How Rural Development Helped

From the time construction was halted through to the present the City of Blaine have been through many technical team meetings facilitated by USDA RD to find a solution for the new wastewater treatment plant and an advisory group to find a location was formed. There were 14 sites analyzed and based on the results of the analysis it was recommended to the City Council that the construction of the proposed wastewater

treatment plant be located on Marine Drive. The Marine Drive corridor is a mix of commercial and industrial land uses. The site will require visual mitigation to disguise the treatment facilities from the surrounding community as well as be consistent with the City's Master Plan. Because this location is a spit along the water the treatment facility needed to integrate into the surrounding marine environment. Public use of the site will be promoted through a scenic overlook of the beach and the Semiahmoo Bay. Therefore this treatment facility will be built to look like a lighthouse. Because of the small footprint of the site the treatment will be using the MBR technology. In addition to treatment and conveyance facilities, the Lighthouse Point Wastewater Treatment Plant will have provisions for significant odor and noise mitigation to ensure that the facilities do not negatively impact the surrounding community.

The Results

This project eliminates a safety and health concern and will increase capacity allowing the town to continue to grow, as it has been approaching maximum capacity for the past 10 years. Also, because of the proposed Lighthouse Point Wastewater Treatment Plant discharging high water quality, there may be opportunities in the future to reduce the shellfish closure zone. There are several potential uses for reclaimed water with the City of Blaine, including but not limited to golf courses on Semiahmoo.

WEST VIRGINIA

EARTH DAY 2008

Mason County Public Service District

Loan: **$ 3,781,000.00**
Grant: **$ 1,919,000.00**

Total Water: **$ 5,700,000.00**

Congressman: Shelley Moore Capito, 2nd
Senators: Robert C. Byrd
John D. Rockefeller IV

Outline of Need

The Mason County Public Service District was created in 1977 for the purpose of providing public water service to the residents of the northern and southern outlying areas of Mason County, WV. The population of the area served by the District has grown substantially since then and the District currently serves approximately 5,000 rural customers. The system is divided by the Kanawha River and the halves are referred to as the North system and the South system. USDA Rural Development has a long history of assisting the District in providing loan and grant funding for several water projects. Since 1979, our agency has provided $12,765,000 in loan funds and $2,570,000 in grant funds to the District for various water system improvements and extension projects.

How Rural Development Helped

In celebration of Earth Day 2008, USDA Rural Development has approved a loan of $3,781,000 and a grant of $1,919,000 to the District for the purpose of extending public water service to approximately 232 new customers in various areas of the county. The project is located in the Arbuckle, Clendenin, Cologne, Cooper, Graham, Hannan, Lewis, Robinson, Union, and Waggener Magisterial Districts of the county. At present, the households in these areas are served by individual wells and cisterns. The ridge areas are dry much of the year and residents are forced to haul water. The valley areas are primarily in the headwater of streams which dry up in summer months. Fire protection is also very limited due to a lack of accessible quantities of water. The District has received dozens of letters from these residents, complaining about the color and odor of the water, the expense of replacing pumps and filters for the wells, the expense of taking clothing to the Laundromat, the expense and inconvenience of hauling water, and most significantly, the effects of going without water for several days.

The Results

This project will provide these residents with a safe, reliable source of water.

Lavalette Public Service District

Loan:	**$ 2,165,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 1,656,000.00**
Total Water:	**$ 3,821,000.00**
Congressman:	Nick J. Rahall III, 3rd
Senators:	Robert C. Byrd
	John D. Rockefeller IV

Outline of Need

The Wayne County Commission has been very aggressive in recent years in its efforts to bring public water service to the majority of Wayne County residents. As a result of these accomplishments, the Lavalette Public Service District proposes to construct a water main extension to serve approximately 177 residents along County Routes 17, 22, and 24 near the communities of Booton and Crockett. The project area is located approximately three miles northeast of the Town of Wayne and just south of Beech Fork Lake Hunting and Fishing area. Residents in the project area are currently obtaining water from wells, cisterns, or springs that produce water of insufficient quality and/or quantity. These sources often run dry in summer months and produce water of high mineral content.

How Rural Development Helped

In celebration of Earth Day 2008, USDA Rural Development has approved a loan of $2,165,000 and a grant of $1,656,000 for financing of the total project cost of $3,821,000. The project is located in the third congressional district, West Virginia.

The Results

This project will provide these residents with a safe, reliable source of water.

WYOMING

EARTH DAY 2008

Town of Dubois

Grant:	**$ 793,000.00**
Wyoming State Land & Investment Board:	**$ 774,267.00**
Town of Dubois:	**$ 153,000.00**
Fremont County:	**$ 43,390.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 1,763,657.00**

Congressman: Barbara Cubin
Senators: Michael B. Enzi
John Barrasso

Outline of Need

The Town of Dubois, located in western Wyoming, is situated next to the Wind River in a mountainous area with abundant wildlife. For years the Town of Dubois has been a destination for tourists and those seeking recreational areas for camping, hiking, fishing and hunting. The quality of water in the Wind River is significant in maintaining the varied wildlife and fish in the area. As such, the Town of Dubois is working on updating their deteriorating sewer collection lines in order to keep the waters of the Wind River clean.

How Rural Development Helped

The Town of Dubois and the Wyoming State Land and Investment Board contacted USDA Rural Development for assistance with the project. This project was a collaboration of leveraged funds from the Town of Dubois, USDA Rural Development, the Wyoming State Land and Investment Board, and Fremont County. The majority of the proposed project consists of lining existing concrete sewer lines within the Town of Dubois with "formed-in-place" PVC pipe. This method of rehabilitation will allow for the repair of deteriorated sewer lines with minimal to no surface disturbance of the area. The project will also include the construction of a new lift station and additional manholes to provide safe access for maintenance of the lines.

The Results

When this project is complete, the Town of Dubois will have a refurbished sewer system that greatly reduces the growing possibility of contamination to the Wind River, the "headwaters" for several down river communities, and the local ground water with raw sewage.